### KNITTING AND CROCHET

DEEP CROCHET LACE. From The Weekly Tribune

Mrs. C. Peterson kindly sends the following direct tions for making this lace:

Foundation chain of 17 stitches.

First row: 1 DC in 6th stitch from last, 3ch, 3 DC in 9th stitch : 3ch. 3 DC in same (9th) stitch, fasten down to next stitch of chain, 3 chain, 3 DC in 15th stitch, 3ch, 3 DC in same stitch, fasten to the chain; 3ch, 3 DC in 17th stitch, 3ch, 3 DC in

same stitch ; fasten. Second row: 3ch, 3 DC in loop made by the 3ch worked between the last 3 DC in preceding row, 3ch,3 DC in same loop, 3ch, 3 DC in next loop: 3ch, 3 DC in same loop, 3ch, 3 DC in next or 3rd loop, 3ch, 3 DC in same loop; fasten, work 6ch, fasten to loop in the last row but one.

Third row: \* 3ch, 1 DC, repeat from \* 5 times, putting all the DC's in same large loop; thee 3ch, 3 DC in next loop, 3ch, 3 DC to same loop; 3ch, 3 DC in second loop, 3ch, 3 DC in same loop, fasten: 3ch, 3 DC in 3rd and last loop, 3ch, 3 DC in same

Fourth row: 3ch, 3 DC in first loop, 3ch, 3 DC in same; 3ch, 3 DC in recond hop, 3ch, 3 DC in same; 3ch, 3 DC in:3rd loop, 3ch, 3 DC in same; 3ch, fasten over 1st, DC in large loop; repeat over every DC in scallop; fasten last 3ch to little scallop in last large scallop.

Fifth row: Into every loop made on the scallop in last row pur 1 SC, 3 DC, 1 SC; fasten the little scallop, down singly, as much of the beauty of the work depends on their finish; then when you arrive at the body of the work begin again from the first

#### A COUNTERPANE OF SPREAD. Cast on 81 stitches.

Knit 17, thread over, knit 4, slip 1, narrow, pass ship stitch over this one, knit 4, over, knit 1, over, knit 4. slip 1. narrow, pass slip stitch over, knit 4. over, knit 1, over, knit 4, ship 1, narrow, pass ship stitch over, knit 4, over, knit 1, over, knit 4, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, kuit 4, over, kuit

2nd row: Kuit 4, parl 8, kuit 4, pari until only 16 are left on left hand needle, knit 4, purl 8, knit 4. Repeat these two rows until there are are six of those open spaces, one above the other, made by the thread passed over the peedle.

The right side of your work is now toward youknit 4, take a bair-pin about the size of your necdles, as it will not drop out like a needle, and slip the next 4 on to this and turn it over back of your needles while you knu the next 4; then take the hair-pin, pass the stitches along on the pin so that you knit the one first slipped from the needle flist, knit 5. Now parl until 17 are on the left hand needle, knit 5, slip the next 4 off and bring the pin toward you or in front of your needles, knit the next 4, then from the hair-pin-always being exceful to knit the first stitch taken from the needle first-knit 4. Next: Kuit 4, parl 8, kuit 4, parl 1, kuit all but

17, parl 1, knit 4, parl 8, knit 4. Next: Knit 17; purl all except 17; knit 17.

Next: Knit 4, purl 8, knit 4, purl 1; knit all but 17; purl 1, knit 4, purl 8, knit 4. Commence again at the beginning and repeat un-

til the strip is as long as desired. Where sheet shams are used it need not be as long unless preferred. No. 10, 3 thread Dexter cotton was recommended to me and what I used; rather coarse needles necessary.

A nice trimming for bed linen is made thus: Cast on 18 stitches. Knit 1st row across plain. 2d row: Seam (or purl) 15, leaving 4 on left-hand needle, not knuting them.

3d row: Shp 1, knit 9, knit 2 together (or narrow), thread over needle twice, knit 2. 4th row: Seam 14, making one stitch of the 2

5th row: Slip 1 stitch, knit 13. Next knit all the

18 stitches. This makes one quilling.
6th row: Knut 4, thread forward and seam 14.

7th row: Kuit 1, narrow, thread over twice, knit

8th row: Slip 1, seam 13, the 2 loops as I stitch.

9th row: Kait the whole 18. Repeat from 1st. I send a sample after these directions. It can be number of stitches. A lady here is knitting some for pillow shams, wider and of linen thread. For the neck of children's dresses it is pretty, as it needs no fluting, no ironing and but very little starch. It can be put to a multiplicity of uses, as one can readily see. P. M. Tires.

### \*HONEY-COMB STITCH.

M. E. C. asks for honey-comb stitch in knitting. There are several knitting patterns known by this Cast on 8 stitches for each pattern, with 4 extra

(two on each side) for edge stitches. Firstrow: 2 plain, slip 2 stitches off without

working from the left needle to the right, 6 plain; repeat from \*. Last two stitches plain. Second row: 2 plain, \* purl 6, sho the same 2

stitches as before; repeat from ". Last two stitches Third to seventh rows: Kuit these alternately

as first and second rows. Eighth row: All plain, including the slipped stitches.

Ninth row: 2 plain, purl all the rest except the last two stitches, which should be knit plain. Tenth row: All plain.

Eleventh row: 6 plain, slip 2 (as in first row). \* 6 plain, slip 2; repeat from \*. Last 4 stitches plain. Twelfth row: Same as second.

Thirteenth to seventeenth rows : alternately a eleventh and twelfth.

Eighteenth row : Like the eighth. Nineteenth row: Like the ninth. Regin scain from the first row.

### KNITTED FRINGES.

Two subscribers send specimens of knitted fringes which will be found useful for a wide range of purposes, according to the material with which they are worked.

The first pattern, by S. G. Chapman, is the shorter and simpler of the two, and is as follows:

Cast on fourteen stitches, 1st row : Two plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, over, narrow, 7 plain. 2d row: 8 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, over, nar-

10w, 1 plain. Repeat these two rows. The first eight stitches are for the heading; the six plain are to be dropped from the needle when the fringe is of the required length. The remaining eight to be cast off. The six dropped are to be unravelled for the fringe.

### ANOTHER PATTERN.

The second pattern is by Mrs. C. S. Hastings, and forms a very handsome border and fringe well adapted for counterpanes, etc. Cast on 24 stitches.

1st row: Ship 1, knit 1, over, purl 2 together, 1 plain, over, and purl 2 together four times, 7 plain; take two lengths of the fringe, double them in the middle, put the doubled part over the left needle, close to the next loop, and knit this loop and the fringe together, as if you were narrowing ; next knit 2 plain, bring the fringe in front, between these two stitches and the last, and knit this last stitch plain. The last four stitches in every odd row ar knitted with the fringe in the same way all through the border. The "over" before a purl stitch, remember, is made by bringing the wool forward and then turning it once around the

2d row: Shp 1, knit plain the rest, except the ast 4 stitches; then over, purl 2 together, 2 plain, 3d row: Shp 1, knit 1, over, purl 2 together, 2 plain, over and parl 2 together four times, 6 plain; meert fringe as before in the last four stitches.

4th row : Same as second.

5th row: Slip 1, knit 1, over, purl 2 together, 3 plain, over and purl 2 together four times, 5 plain insert fringe, etc.

6th row: Same as second. 7th row: Slip 1, knit 1, over, purl 2 together, plain, over and purl 2 together four times, 4 dain; insert fringe.

9th row; Slip 1, knit 1, ever, purl 2 together, 5 plain, over and purl 2 together four times, 3 plain; nsert fringe. 10th row : Same as second.

11th row: Stip 1, kuit 1, over, parl 2 together, 6 plain, over, and parl 2 together four times, 2 plain; psert fringe.

12 h row: Same as second. 13th row: Slip 1, boit 1, over, purl 2 tegether, 7 dam, over and purl 2 together four times, 1 plain;

insert fringe. 14th row: Same as second.

Sth row : Same as second.

Repeat from the first row. The fringe may be made of uniform length by winding the cotton or wool around a book, and cutting it where the book opens. The border has a little open edging running along the top, with four rows of holes running slantingly downwards and forming a kind of long open-work diamond.

The Knitting Department would suggest a modification of this pattern, which some readers will probably find a pretty variation. Instead of receating from the first after the fourteenth row,

work backwards, thus: 15th row: Same as the eleventh.
16th and all even rows same as second. 17th row: Same as the ninth.

19th row: Same as the seventh. 21st row: Same as the lifth. 23d row: Same as the third. On the twenty-fifth row repeat from the first. The original pattern consists of 14 rows, the modified one here suggested of 24 rows. The edging at the ten and the frings at the bostom are the same in body; but while the open-wark in the middle

#### holes in the secon SCRAP-BAG.

forms an elongated diamond in the first pattern, it

onsists of a vandyke or zig-zig of four rows of

Lace Making .- A subscriber wishes The Then-UNI to give directions for making lace other than knitted and crocheted. We regret that we cannot do this at present, but hope to give space some time

to a large proportion of such industries. ROMAN STRIPS .- C. D. M. noks for directions for knitting Roman stripe for Afghau. A very pretty pattern contributed by a TRIBUNE reader will be given next week.

INFANT'S SACQUE.-S. L. M. usks for directions for knitting preity infant's sacque, with instructions for marrowing neck and shoulders, COTTON SOCKS, Mrs. Mary D. M. would like directions for knitting cotton socks,

### TERY FAR AWAY.

One touch there is of magic white, Surpassing southern mountain's snow, That to far sails the dying light Lends, where the dark ships onward go Upon the golden highway broad That leads up to the isles of God.

One touch of light more magic yet. Of rarer show 'heath meen or sta One touch of light more magic yet.

Of rarer snow 'neath meon or star,
Where, with her graceful sails all set,
Some happy vessel seen afar,
As if in a contamined sleep,
Steers o'er the fremulous silvered deep.

O ship! O sail! far must ye be
Ere gleams like that upon ye light,
O'er golden spaces of the sea.
From mysteries of the lucent night,
Such touch comes never to the boat
Wherein across the waves we fleat.

O gleams more ungic and divise, Life's whitest said ye still refuse, And flying on before us shine Upon sone distant bark ye choose. By night orday, arross the suray. That sail is very far away. William Alexander.

### LACORDAIRE AND THE ORANGES.

From the Moniteur.

Some few days ago Fere Didon and the provincial of his order, Fere Chocarne, happened to meet M. de Falloux at a dinner-table in Pars, and the three had a long conversation together. The sermions recently delivered by the Dominican soon came under discussion; a report, indeed, having got about that the diocesan authorities, rather disquieted by the temerity of the preacher, were thanking of requesting him aftesh to observe freater moderation in his discourses. The reverend father displayed Lacordsire. One day as earthus instruction about Lacordsire. One day as earthus instruction the great ornior a visit, and anot? Well, Father, the andrence you get together is perfectly scandedous. Some of the people are sacking granges, some read the papers, and others interchange gessip. You must effect an alteration in all this. But what do you do yourself F inquired Escordaire. I take no beads as longist to me, responded the devout Uatholic. Well, then, reforted Escordaire. I may as well inform you at once that I pre-ach for those who suck oryges in charge, and pot for good prouds like.

otic. 'Well, then,' retoriced Lacordaire, I may as well inform you at once that I preach for those who suck oranges in charge, and not for good people like yourself.'"

Pere Indon could not refrain from a smile at the conclusion of the story, on which M, de Fallenx turned to bim and remarked: "You are quite right to smile, Father, for your own semious are infended for the orange enters. Like Lacordaire, too, you no doubt bear with you to the pulpit the regard for truth which antimated the great restorer of your Order. Before as after his discourses he was always afraid of not adequately serving the cause of truth. After be had delivered one of his dequent barrangues his first thought and query was whether any expression or gesture he call used would have been better omitted. He always deemed a too promounced sentiment as a facili, and people who knew him well were charmed with the debeace and toleration Lacordaire deplayed. As the result, observe the number of the eplacheurs of oranges who heard and then became his carnest disciples."

# MATTHEW ARNOLD, MAN AND AUTHOR.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, MAN AND AUTHOR.

London Correspondence San Francisco Chrowicle.
Mat new Arnold is one of the great names it not one of the great men of Birtain at the present time. He has an extraordinary reputation and influence. His mane is mentioned as often, I think, among the cincated classes as the name of any man in the United Kingdom. One bears it continually in London; and a new essay of beak by him is always certain to make a stir, not in literary circles alone, but in secula and political circles also.

He is very opinionated, decededly egotistic in a large way, and sometimes dictaterial. He impresses different persons dissimilarly. I know those who deem him delightful, and others who pronounce him mbearable. The truth is that he is moody. Meet him this evening, and you may be charmed with him; meet him bext week, and you will dislike him cordially. He has an inbred haired of commonplace folks, and is persuaded, in the face of nature, that men do not own the right to be fools. When throw into the society of men of ideas and congenial tasies he is very attractive, and talks so cloquently and wisely that it is a treat to histen to him. But, as a rule, he is not accessible, and keeps sedulously out of miscellaneous society.

Many stories—I cannot vouch for them—are told of his rudeness, such as refusing to see persons who had brought letters to him, and encountering amiable, courteous men whom he knew perfectly well with a siony British stare, as if he had never seen them. I have heard him styled a snobe—'s snob' and "fool" are constantly and nightly applied to men we disapprove of—hat he is Bothing of the sort, and nobody well acquainted with him would couple Arnold with the word. He is, indeed, the reverse of a snob. His respect for himself approaches veneration; his sense of his proper dignity and importance is often overwhelming. Snobs are not of this composition.

## SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

CRYSTALLIZING CARBON.

The series of experiments recently made by Mr. J. B. Hannay and Mr. J. Hogarth, the most remarkable outcome of which is the production of crystallized carbon, carry the work of Pictet and Callletet another step ferward in a slightly different direction. Those able invest gaters demonstrated that cases could be converted into solids, and Messrs. Hannay and Hegarth, says The English Mechanic, have now shown that there is a perfect continuity, between the gaseous and the liquid states. Their tween the gaseous and the liquid states. Their experiments were primarily commenced with the view of throwing further light on what Dr. Andrews called the "critical state" of matter. Carbonic acid at 35.5° C., and under a pressure of 10s atmospheres, is, according to Dr. Andrews, midway between a gas and a liquid, and the chemist would be puzzled to assign reasons for classing it under one head in preference to another. If the property of dissolving solids is peculiar to liquids, there would necessarily be some deposit of solid from a solution when the latter was passing the critical point, but if not the fact would be a further proof of the continuity of the liquid and gaseous states.

the fact would be a further proof of the continuity of the liquid and gaseous states.

The investigations, so far as they have gone, are but the starting-point for others, and a great development of this branch of research any soon be expected. The most interesting outcome of the present experiments is the discovery of the artificial production of the diamond. While pursuing his investigations, Mr. Hamay noticed that many bedies, as silical alumina, and oxide of zine, insoluble in water at ordinary temperatures, dissolve to a large extent when treated with water-gas at high pressures. It occurred to him that a solvent extent when treated with water-gas at high pressures. It occurred to him that a solvent might possibly be found for carbon, and as the gaseous solids nearly always yielded crystalline solids on withdrawing the solvent or lowering its solvent power, it did not seem improvable that carbon might be obtained in the crystalline or diamond state. A number of experiments were accordingly made with charceal, lampblack, graphite, but instead of sention, only a clemical action was induced. A curious reaction was, however, noticed. When a gas containing hydrogen and carbon is incited under pressure in pressure of certain metals, its hydrogen is attracted by the metal, and its carbon left free. Mr. Hamay found that when the carbon set free by thes action in the pressure of a stable compound containing nitrogen, the whole bears nearly at red and its carbon left free. Mr. framary found that when the carbon is set free by the action in the presence of a stable compound containing nitrogen, the whole being nearly at red heat and under chormons pressure, the carbon is so a deal upon that it can be obtained in the clear transparent form of the diamond. The stable compound containing mitrogram is, however, for the present his secret. The greatest difficulty he has found is the construction of an apparatus strong enough to resist the carbon and paratus strong enough to resist the carbon and paratus strong enough to resist the carbon and was received with shouls and lears of delight by the free-makers, one of whom, carefully shielding it in a handful of straw, soon framed it into a flame. emous pressure, combined with a high tem- fanned it into a flume.

perainre,
According to Mr. Hannay, the carbon be obtained is as hard as natural diamond, a statement corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Maskelyne, and is also in crystals with curved faces belonging to the octahedral form. These burn readily on this platnam foil over a blowpire. readity on thin blatman for ever a blowphic, and when ignited by an electric current in oxygen show a composition of 97.85 per cent of carbon. Immersed in hydrofluoric acid for two days, no sign of solution is exhibited even when boiled. The crystals answer other tests, but as yet no perfect crystals have been submitted to experts, only crystalline fragments.

A NEW ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENT.

Professor S. C. Chandler, of Beston, recently exhibited and described, before the alassachusetts institute of Technology, a cheap portable instrument for determining time and intrinde. The instrument consists of a walnut base with leveling screws at he corners. From the middle of this base rises a pillar of black wound himly belied to the base and surrounded by collars of hard brass. An outside sleeve of hard brass, which turns on these collars, supports the remainder of the instrument; this sleeve being rotated in azimuth by a rack and pinnon movement, and provided at its base with a graduated setting circle. On top of the sleeve is a wooden cross-head which supports a wooden trough in the form of a hollow rectangle, and in this trough is pinced mercury to a depth of one-eighth of an inch. In the trough, on the mercury, there floats a weeden float, also in the form of a hollow rectangle, and nearly as large as the insale of the trough, which is held in position at the middle of the two sides by two cast-iron pins that move in vertical slots in the sides of the Beat. These are sufficiently loose not to interfere with its floating treely, but serve to prevent any violent or sudden motion. The float has attached to it two brass arms which support the te escape, the latter projecting through the hollows of the hollow iccuming es or the float and (rough. The trough A NEW ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENT.

from several instrumental errors, encapsess of constantion, simplicity in use, and partiability, are the chief points claimed for the instrument. Professor Claimbler states that he has obtained remarkably good results with at although manny of its deaths have not yet been professed. In

#### VOLCANIC ACTIVITY IN ASIA AND AFRICA.

The records of outbreaks of volennic force is Africa at any period are rare. Last Spring the volcanic district between the mainland and the Cararies was unusually active, and at the same time. Madagasear was visited with several shocks of earthquake. Toward the end of the year these were reported and extended to the mainland of Africa, the town of the, in Mozamb.que, being destroyed in the early part of November. With the exception of three server slocks of earthquake felt on July 11, at Care, and in the neighborhood of the Great Pyramid, these are all the records of the kind from Atrica. Asia, on the other hand, has been in one part or another the scene of inces-ant and most severe outbreaks. Early in March the Himalaya region was generally subject to "shocks," which were followed at the and of the month and till April by a series of disastrous earthquakes in Persia. Between March 22 and April 3 twentyone considerable villages were destroyed, and more than firty severely damaged, while the loss of human life was computed at over 2,000. The wrong villages of Minneh, Manan, and Tark, which were completely demolished with nearly every minabitant, contained 500 inhabitants apiece. The Paris Concomplete, contained 500 inhabitants apiece, same period was one of unusual activity in Jaya, From March 28 to June 5 ince-sant earthquakes. The volcawere felt in all parts of the island. The volca-noes of Smeru and Gede emitted enormous quantities of lava and ashes, the latter being carried great distances, and several towns and villages were injured or de-troyed, and many lives lost, especially at Tjandiser, near Batavia. On June 19 the scene was changed to Northwest China, and throughout that month and the next a succession of earthquakes was experienced; the ground opened, water was thrown out from the fissures, whole towns were levelled to the earth, and nearly 1,000 people perished in different towns throughout the provinces of Kansu and Shensia. The total loss of life, therefore, from earthquakes in Asia during the

cration; his sense of his proper dignity and importance is often overwhelming. Shoots are not of this composition.

He seeks not applause from the many, but appreciation of the tew, his mental peers. He is averse to the modern method of putting special force into lines and fragments, believing that the mind should be equally directed to the whole work, as it is with the od Greeks. He has received more credit for what he does not ment than any author I can recollect. One is always hearing bere and at home an allusion to a quotation from the work which is in no manner driving the property of the following decention of the property o

of January its compass was within 15 degrees, and was about as rapid as that of leaflets of Desmodium gyrans. It was more rapid than the scond hand of a watch, but with occasional stops in the course of each half vibration. This was in full daylight next a window, but not in sunshine. No movement had been observed in the other fronds, which were all sterile and reclining, with the exception of a single one which was just unfolding, in which Mr. Loomis thinks he has detected incipient motion of the same he has detected incipient motion of the same kind. It is very easy to obtain this little fern and to set it growing. We may expect further observations to be made upon it without delay."

### IS MARS INHABITED.

There is no other planet of the solar system, says Science for All, which offers so close an analogy to the earth as Mars. The telescope reveals to us the figures of broad tracts of land and expanses of sea upon his surface. The rations of his day and night almost coincide our own. His exterior experiences the alternating changes of the seasons. His nights are illumined by two satellites, which present all the phenomena of our own moon, and more fre quently, owing to their greater velocity. At atmosphere probably surround this planet; in f. ct, the existence of air is indispensable to in f. ct, the existence of air is indispensable to his other features. Hence the inference that Mars is a habitable globe appears a very obvious and fair conclusion, and it would be inconsistent to imagine that this planet, provided apparently with all the requisite natural facilities to render life a necessary and desirable feature of his surface, is a sphere of desolution, a mass of inert matter, which, though conforming to the laws of gravitation, is otherwise serving no useful end, as the abode and sustemance of minute continuous. mate creatures. It is far more in accordance with analogy and rational speculation to con-clude that Mars is the centre of life and ac-tivity, and that his surface is teeming with liv-

FIRE BY FRICTION. The process of producing fire by the friction of wood, so often described in books of travel, was recently performed by a band of Zaias at the London Aquatian. Some straw being hid on the ground as a bed, two sticks were placed on it a try liches apart, to form a support for a third stick, which was laid across them. This had a deep noteh cut in it to receive the bond apart of a dealing stick, when was twired like

#### VESBIUM-A NEW METAL.

Professor A. Scarchi, who has been for some time engaged in a chemical investigation of the lava which issued from Vesuvius in 1631, has

to it. The supposed metal appears to be allied to vanadium or molybdenum.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN COMET.

Mr. Gill, in charge of the observatory at Cope Town. South Africa, writes that he saw, on February 1, the comet about which Dr. Gon'd telegraphed some weeks ago. All that was yes tile just after sunsel was a part of its tail. This was in the coase ellation Gas, or the Cram. The comet, has also been seen twice by M. Lais, of the observatory at Rio Janeiro, and in a dispatch to the Paris Academy of Sciences from Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, the following are given as the approximate elements of the comet's orbit; Perihelian dispance, 0.05 to 0.10; perihelian passage, February 11; inclination, 80°; longitude of the ascending node, 120°; longitude of the perihelion, 85°.

## OUIDA ON FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRITI- the service was performed.

### A STORY OF TRIERS BABYHOOD.

Puris Correspondence of the New Orleans Picagune.

The French Government has just had printed a report by all the Custom House officers of France on the various frames resorted to in order to evide the syment of enseams duties. It is an Svo, volume of Sdo pages, and as amasing. Goods are smugaled in hellow tree, hollow axel trees, hollow pules; beather bors ted to the keel of boats; linen handkeronie's instead of han, padding saddles, nogsheads, barrie's baskets with donole bottoms and sides; bedsteads with all the wood-work hollow; whisel-barrows with wheel and handles hollow; cabbages and cakes of butter fided with tobacco; loaves of bread and cakes filled with tobacco and grapowder; sheep sheared close as possible, silk of laces swithed around them, over the goods a fleete did you ever before hear of sheep wearing wirsh; applies and nears containing jevelry, diamonds or witches; bricks filled with tobacco; dead poultry staffed with lace; has with double sales and top, way with double liming filled with lace; as for the goods smugaled in women's mir, careets, crinchines, they exceed account. Customs officers almost always see those frands, but do not arrest the saugglers to avoid hearly scandals.

One day a mother, who lead been to a country.

### FIRST TIME AT CHURCH.

Just three years old! and without a thought of all the rites and creeds;
Just three years old! and unconscious quite of the soul's unbounded needs;
Content it should draw what life it may from the food on which it feeds.

Just three years old! and brought to church to sit in the narrow pew, And wender at all the mysteries that rise before her viewThe noiseless movement down the aisle; the crowd, and the faces new;

The organ that peals out magic strains, though hidden from the sight:
The arches, and windows of pictured glass that iow'r torsuch a height;
The eagle that bears the Bible up; the choir in their robes of white.

To wonder and watch with childishawe that is more than more surprise.

That seems to catch in the tones of earth some echo
of the skies.

And refl-cls itself in the tender face, in the solemn, wide gray eyes,

Out of whose cloudless, dewy depths gloomers the earliest ray Of the awak'ning love, whose dawn beralds a fuller day, When, though the shadows may darker lie, the mists will melt away;

When the types shall find their antitypes, and the mysteries be made clear,
Though the deeper mysteries beyond will gather
yet more near,
Awaiting a new and brighter dawn e'er they shall
disappear.

Just three years old! and brought to church, though she can take no share In the praises rising to God's high throne, in con-fession or earnest pray'r; Brought but to learn the reverence due to the awfa

presence there. Just three years old! with folded hands, she kneels when the others kneel; And surely the blessing which falls on them may also gently steal Over the imposent baby head, bent down in mute appeal.

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE REMOVAL OF MOSAICS .- There is ver much doubt if the proposed changes at the Basiliea of St. John Lateran in flome will be undertaken after the proposed plans of Pius IX. undertaken after the proposed class of Pins IX.
The mosaies which adora the Ause that it was proposed to move outword 21 metres, and upward nearly four metres, would be in great danger of strious injury. A committee of achitects and engineers have nevered to the Pepe that the slightest accident in the removal would probably cause the irreparable loss of the mosaies. In the event of a prolongation of the least dangerous means for preserving the mosaies. least dangerous means for preserving the mo-sairs would be to detach them from the existing walls and replace them on those of the new Arse. Among the artists who were engaged in making these mosairs are the Florentine Guddo Gaddi, and the frais Jacopo de Turiteo and Jacopo da Camerino.

regard to the probable presence in those deposits of a new metal. The nesterial he has operated upon consists of delicate yellow increastations found in the cievices of the laya. This has been named by him Veddine, while the supposed new metal he has termed Vesbium. As Professor Search has only succeeded in iolating about three granness of vesbic acid, he is not absolutely certa in of the existence of the new element, although all the indications point to it. The supposed metal appears to be allied to vanadium or molybdenum.

Secritage in a Church.—The Church of St. Pontaleo in Rome has been robbed of some of its sacred articles. About 10 p. in. on a recent evening, one of the lay brothers opened the sacristy door to enter the church, and heard a noise as if a chair had been thrown down. As he passed in he found a picture lying over the altar, and save that seventy votive offerings had been stolen, as well as the crown and ormanicity of the Madonna in the chapel. On further search a brass candlestick, some vestments, and the wine prefated for the first.

ceremony until the next day. The mounters
were kept standing an bour in the pooring rain
before they were allowed to enter the yard and
place the coffin in the grave, where it lay with
the grave open until the next afternoon, when

A REVIVAL IN COLLEGE.—A revival has been in progress at Wesleyan University for several weeks, and it is believed that two important results will some from it. Hereafter the University will be medically and the control of the Contr sity will for some time to come by known as preciming by a religious college," and "the revival will determine what shall be the distine ive characteristic in the practing of many young men soon to enter the itinetacy." At present all but one in the junior, all but one of the senior case, all but one in the junior, all but four of the so homore, and all but thirteen of the Ireshman have been converted.

The Russians are seeking to force again upon the Poles the old style of the Calendar as used the Poles the old style of the Chirchest as used by the markyes until some of the other Slavenic and Greek countries where alone it still prevaits in Europe. The old Calendar dates from the time of Julius Cassat, and is twenty days behind the new, so that by the time Epulany is calendared in the Churches of other countries, the Russians have only reached Christmass. In the Russians have only reached Christmass. In the Churchest of the countries, the Russians have only reached Christmass. In the Churchest of the countries the Russians have only reached Christmass. In the Churchest of Russians have only reached Christmass. In the Russians have only reached Christmass. Polish schools, there are of course helidays in the Christmas -cason, but last Christmas the Russians would not permit the helidays uptil they came along according to the Old Calendar,

The theological students of Princeton Semimy have issued a circular showing that in the byterian Church North, only two end one half per can of the ministry are engaged in foreign work. The Congregational as send the leaves per cent of all branches of the American Church; that is 4.29. The Poesbyterians South are next with 1.33; the Baptists of the North have 1.01; the Epiceopal Church, 57. South ru Baptists, out of 9.145 ministers, send only six to forcien missions. An appeal is made for more mission inc.

Whenever any one is buried in the old come recy at Munich, the regular bell in the conetery chapel is to led, but if an Old Catholic dies the chapel is to led, but if an Oid Catholic dies the Ultramontam's, who are in great majority at Munic', refuse to let that office be done. Of course the dead would be buried well enough without the ringing of this bell but the custom is an ancient one and such a refusal is a marked discourtesy, especially as the privile; e is not densel tower has been exceted on the dead house especially for the use of the Old Catholics.

The Golden Eule of Boston in an article The Golden Kide of Boston in an article on the misrakes of young preachers points out some of their most common ones. The first is "namece-sarry londness," of which it says that "mere londness adds no power to the thoughts or the words uttered." Another is "too much of an effort to be enross," and they are rejected in the same of the common of the co minded that "self-possession and calmness stake deeper." A third mistake is "too much conscious rheteric." Sermons written with reference to their rhetoric "may instruct but will

Among the poems which John Henry New man contributed to the "Lyra Apostolien," a new edition of which he has recently published, there is one which is very well adapted to there is one which is very well adapted t Easter Day. He calls it "The Resurrection. The lines are as rollows;

"The fathers are in dust, yet five to God":
So says the Truth; has if the motoriesa clay
Still held the weds of the beneath the soil.
Smouldering and strugging till the judgment day And hence we learn with reverence to esteem
Of these frail houses, though the craws confinest
Sophist may use also summing tests, and seem
That they are cards;—but they are beavenly shrines.

A prominent Israelite of Milwankee has married a Christian lady, the ceremony being perfermed by a rabbi, at Wanwatosa, instead of at formed by a ration, at wanters, means it is a Milwaukee, in order to get out of the purisdiction of the Milwaukee church, where an order from the president of the cameb would be necessary before the exempty could take place, and this there was little probability that he would get. Prominent Milwaukee Jews are said to be very much indignant over the affair.

Bisl on Harris, of the Methodist Church, after on the custom microscenagths are not continued in the custom microscenagths an absence of remand a half nonths in Mexico has jest to used. During his absence he dedispected he was an after of into the baske, an after of into the baske are travard and built and part of for, and ordained to the ministery a native German who has resided in Mexico seven years and will be, it is thought, a valutations are more heinous in the sight of God than others."

able acquisition to Church work in that country. The Bishop also baptized a large number of persons.

The various sects in the village of North Creek, Warren County, apparently live in peace and good will toward each other after a manner some out remarkable. On the 31st of March, the Roman Catholic, Methodist and Free Will Baptist congregations will hold a mich festival to raise money to be applied to the building of an Episcopal church at Raquette lake in the Adirondacks.

It was King Ockiya, of Brass, Africa, who has just died, that was induced three years ago to give up his idols to Bishop Crowther, who sent them to England. Since then he has been a regular attendant at church, but it was not until lately that he promised to give up his numerous wives and to be baptized. During his late illness the idol priests begged him to recant but he refused to do so.

The total value of church property in the country is placed at \$500,000,000. Should it continue to increase in the same proportion as in the past, it is est mated that it value in 1900 will reach the sum of \$3,000,000,000, or one-third more than the national debt. The eccles-iastical property in New-York exempt from taxation is valued at \$110,000,000.

Dr. Daryea's ministry in Boston has begun under most encouraging circumstances. It is said that never before have such congregations crowded the church, and that pews and sittings were never in such demand. At the recent sale of pews the first choice sold for \$3,500; six others brought \$2,000 each, and three went for \$1,800 each.

The Chickering Hall services, conducted by the Chickering Hall services, conducted by the Rev. Samuel Colcord, are in the middle of their fourth year. On Sunday afternoons the congregations are large, and the enterprise is now looked upon as firmly established. As a result of these meetings, mimerous conversions and additions have been made to the various evangelical denominations of the city.

The colored Eaplist church in Augusta, Ga., has been divided in two as the result of growing differences between the blacks and mulattoes. The blacks complain that their mulatto brothren were too assuming, and the malattoes were distatished because they felt that the con-

Recently at Saybrook, Conn., a grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Armstrong, one of the first missionaries of the American Board to the Sandwich Islands, was christened "Kulani," a name signifying "From the skies," and chosen by King Kalakaua I, who was a playmate, it is said, of the father of the child. The committee encrusted with the funds for

the presentation of a public testimonial to the Bishon of Manchester on the occasion of his marriage, have decided to devote the entire sum mised to the foundation of a scholarship at the Owens College, to be called the Bishop Fraser Scholarship. Jason Miller, the colored sexton of the Con-

gregational church at Godstowa, New-Hamp-shire, has just died after a faithful service of nearly sixty years. It is said of him that in all this time he has failed less than ten times to be present at all the services of the church. The Chinese Mission Schools of San Francisco have 3,300 pupils on their rolls, with an average attendance of 1,100. Twelve young men have gone out from these schools to do mission work in California, Oregon, the Sand-wich Islands and Calua.

the present year show an increase over last in churches of 54; in Sanday-schools, 1.764, and in money raised for home expenses, \$80,432. The total of benevolent contribution was \$1,-008,691, and of home expenditures, \$2,594,278. Preparations are in progress for the proper

The statistics of the Presbyterian Church for

celebration this year of the centennial of the Pirst Bapust Church of Richmond. The course was organized in 1780, while the British forces under Cornwallis were in Virginia, and had at that time only fem teen members Of one hundred and thirty-two delegates elected to the Methodist General Conference, eighty are presiding eides, nineteen are editors, and three are non-itinerants, while only thirty-

This

Bis' on Redell has a very practical suggestion for diminishing the demand for funcial set more. He thinks it would rapidly decline if such discourses.

Christ Church of Boston, erreted in 1723, is older them any other church relifies in time city. Its Bible and several Prayer Books were presents from King George II. in 1733.

Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will start

### CURRENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

CORREST RELIGIOUS OFFSION.

FINE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

From the Boston Pilot (Roman Cethelec.)

Complaints constitue to reach as relative to the public school in Brower Village, Me., in which the Crowley girl, some two years ago, was inhumanly betten by a teacher for refusing to read the Protestant Bible. The committee, after the exposure, restrained their isachers for a time, we maderstand, and the Cathofte children were fairly treated. But the old order has been gradually restruct and with ineviaced sterniers, the fenchers and committee new saidly informing Cathofte parents that their children "must read the Bible," and that "they may help it it they can." For the unclineded and common decancy of Maine, it is time that shareeful injustice were stoned. The bigoted committee and teachers who are guilty of this conduct are disgracing their State and destroying a school system of which they cann to be proud.

TOM PAINE'S TWO SIDES.

From the chicago Advance (Presbylerian)
Thomas Paine as a partiot, afred with a very rare genus for seeing certain political tacts, and for saying certain truths, at exactly the right time, and has an accordance of the results and tonedicent results, and noble consistency of devotion to the cause of human bloomy as he understood it, is one thing. "Tom Paine" as the "infided" reviting the Bible, misconcerving and hating Christianity, soffing at some of the deepest and most saided instincts of the human heart, and often industing in most indecent and binsinerous gallery, is another thing. Colonel Ingersolf's enjoyy on Thomas Paine contained mask that was true and oriliantly said, as well as much that was true and oriliantly said, as well as much that was true and smartly put. Whatever must be thought of his bussiciant screeds of infide vitual ration, which Paine afterwards flung as the Bible and Christianity, we need not heritate to acknowledge any real services rendered by him, directly or medirectly, to the cause of human progress.

PRAYING TWICE A DAY.

PRAYING TWICE A DAY.

From the Boston Congregationalist (Cong.)
It is said of Robert Newton, the Wesleyan preacher, that at his marriage he and his bride under it a rule to pray twice a day with and for each other, and that this practice was always manitained. The result was a his of remarkable affiction and joy for fifty years, he himself saying that "no unkind word or look and ever passed between them." There is no such preventive against harsh things, no such healer of strife, he such strengthener of affection, as prayer. Young married people need it who have to learn to assimilate their tastes to each other, for love does not change natures, only makes them more easily harmonized; people in middle hife need prayer when the burdens and the trials come, which youth, with its exuberance, would live down and forget; aged people need prayer when the little vexations seem like meuntains, and a second childhood has come with its easy heart-breaks and none of the elasticity of the first.

SMALL SINS AND BIG ONES.

SMALL SINS AND BIG ONES.

From The New York Independent (Congregational.)
The Catholic Telegraph quotes our report of a public discussion between Protestants and Catholics in Montreal, in which the Protestant champion dediscussion between Protestants and Catholies in Montreal, in which the Protestant champion declared that "there is no such thing as a small sin"; and it appeals to us. "Come, now, Mr. Independent," and asks us if a rich man, steeping a poor man's only loaf, is not guilty of a logger sin than the youngster that belps hunselt, without permission, from his mother's preserve jar. To which we give a good Protestant answer, in the words of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism: "Some sins in themselves, and by reason of several aggravations.